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Dulles Likely to Stay in CIA Pending President's Surveys

Kennedy Undecided Yet on Fate of Agency, but Shake-Up of Whole Intelligence Setup Is Probable.

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, May 5.

ALLEN W. DULLES, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, may have a longer lease on his official life than many persons here expected immediately after the Cuban invasion failure.

Inquiry at the highest levels of the government now strongly indicates that President Kennedy has not yet decided what he wants to do with the embattled CIA.

What now appears to be highly probable, if not absolutely certain, is a violent shake-up of the whole complex of foreign undercover activities carried on by many divisions of the Federal government. CIA is the top, coordinating outfit, but others exist in the military services and in other civilian agencies.

Mr. Kennedy now has appointed two boards to tell him what to do about the CIA and related operations. The first headed by retired Army Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor was named April 22. It was assigned to survey on a grand scale United States intelligence, semi-military and guerrilla warfare capabilities.

The second board is actually a reorganized agency originally created by former President Eisenhower about six years ago. Mr. Kennedy announced yesterday that he had selected Dr. James R. Killian Jr. to direct this group, which will serve as an advisory committee on all intelligence activities.

AMID THESE portents of change—for the word in Administration quarters is that the President foresees a shake-up—Dulles has become a highly controversial figure and a target of much speculation.

Indeed, there are some officials here who think other officials have been feeding out the word to "get" Dulles. There have been reports that Mr. Kennedy will shortly fire his spy chief, that Dulles will resign, that the President's brother—Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy—will take over the job.

Inquiries among high Administration officials to know the views of the principal figures in this political drama

produced the following information on these points today:

1. President Kennedy "at the moment" has no plan to make any change in Dulles's assignment. This does not mean any reassurance to Dulles about the future; it means that Mr. Kennedy is awaiting the results of the surveys he has ordered. The Taylor study is due to report in mid-June.

2. Dulles himself likes his job and has no intention of resigning or retiring, especially under fire. Persons close to him say that he fully intends to open up CIA's new building across the Potomac river in Virginia in the late summer and to move into the director's office there before the end of the year.

3. Attorney General Kennedy has no plans for going into intelligence work himself and has told friends that there is nothing to reports he may succeed Dulles.

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (Dem.), Minnesota, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, expressed the opinion that if Killian and his fellow panel members move "carefully and promptly to a review of the CIA's activities" there will be less pressure for congressional action.

SENATE DEMOCRATIC leader Mike Mansfield of Montana said the Senate would go ahead with hearings soon on a resolution by Senator Eugene J. McCarthy (Dem.), Minnesota, to create a Senate-House watchdog committee.

McCarthy's proposal in the

clear that he was opposed to congressional investigation of the CIA.

"You can't share a secret and have a secret," he told reporters after declaring that, no matter what kind of investigation was made, there inevitably would be leaks.

By United Press International.
Representative Paul J. Kilday (Dem.), Texas, said yesterday his armed services subcommittee will begin an exhaustive review of the CIA's activities.

He said he did not intend to conduct a "witch hunt," but would search for ways to improve the organization and procedures of the agency.

Senate was matched by a House resolution introduced by Representative Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (Rep.), New Jersey, who called for creation of an 18-member Senate-House committee.

Senate Republican leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois made